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1927

NEWTON NURSERIES

J. R. WOODHAM & SONS,

-:-

Proprietors



Oldest and Largest General Nursery in the State.

NEWTON

-:-

MISSISSIPPI



INTRODUCTION

The Newton Nurseries were first established in 1890, and have since that time been under my direct supervision, during which time I have fruited and tested many hundred varieties, both new and old, many of which were found in this and adjoining localities. After thorough testing have found many varieties to be worthless. This experience enables me to offer the best varieties that are worthy of planting in our soil and climate. My purpose has always been to keep up to date with all new standard varieties. I carefully and constantly watch the different fruits, giving close personal attention to grafting, budding and propagating. This insures protection to myself and customers.

Since The Newton Nurseries were first established I have been sole owner and proprietor and all work has been under my direction, but now I have associated with me my two sons, J. F. and P. A., who are both experienced in the business. This will enable us to grow more stock than ever and offer more efficient service.

It has never been our policy to boost business beyond its merits but to offer such stock as will be its own best advertisement; always holding in mind "That Honesty is the Best Policy."

Location—The Newton Nurseries are situated just outside the incorporated limits of the thriving and prosperous little city of Newton, in the central portion of Newton County, on the Alabama and Vicksburg railroad, 30 miles west of Meridian and 65 miles east of Jackson; and the G. M. & N. 162 miles north of Mobile, Alabama.

Shipping Season begins November 15, and continues until about April 1.

How Shipped—We ship all orders by express unless instructed otherwise. Express packages weigh only about one half as much as would be required for freight shipment, since rapid transit does not require such heavy packing.

No charges are made for packing or delivering to express office. Customers pay transportation.

Freight—Large orders will be boxed and shipped by freight when we consider it advisable or upon request of customer.

Parcel Post—Small trees, 2 to 3 feet, grape vines, roses, strawberry plants, one year hedge, and small shrubs can be sent by parcel post.

The limit of 80 inches combined length and girth prohibits larger packages going by mail.

Terms—Cash must accompany all orders. Positively no stock will be shipped to unknown parties unless full amount of cash is sent; except when ordered by express C. O. D. Orders by express C. O. D. must have 20 per cent of the amount of the order in cash to insure the stock will be accepted.

Claims—All claims for errors, mistakes or dissatisfaction must be made on receipt of stock, otherwise such claims will not be granted.

Replacing Dead Trees—We make no promise to replace trees that die from careless handling or setting or from causes over which we have no control. Customers who attend carefully to their trees, giving them necessary attention, never ask to have them replaced. We guarantee every order to be in first class condition when delivered at the Express or Freight office. There our responsibility ceases. This is in keeping with the policy of all reliable nurseries.

Substitution—It will save time and correspondence if purchasers will state whether they desire us to substitute, in case any of the varieties ordered are exhausted. Those who are unacquainted with the different varieties will find it to their advantage to leave the selection to some extent, to us, tell what you want, time of ripening, etc. and we will exercise our best judgment in filling your order.

Mistakes—We use every precaution possible to have every variety true to name and label. It is mutually agreed and understood between ourselves and customers that if any variety proves untrue to label we will refund only the original price paid for the stock. We have always believed that satisfied customers is our greatest asset, and have followed the policy of pleasing customers with both stock and service. It is upon this foundation that our business has been built—new customers gained and old ones retained from year to year.

We always have placed quality first. We have never tried to see how cheaply we could produce plants or shrubs or trees, but it has been our constant aim to produce the very best at reasonable cost.

Customers MUST BE satisfied. If your trees are unsatisfactory when received, return them **PROMPTLY IN GOOD CONDITION**, and your money will be refunded.

All orders are filled as promptly as possible. Labor conditions are such that delays are sometimes unavoidable. If orders come in extreme weather we usually postpone shipment until the weather is more favorable and the soil in better condition for planting.

Inspection—Our nursery stock is inspected every season by the State Entomologist of the Agricultural College, and a health certificate accompanies every shipment of nursery stock.

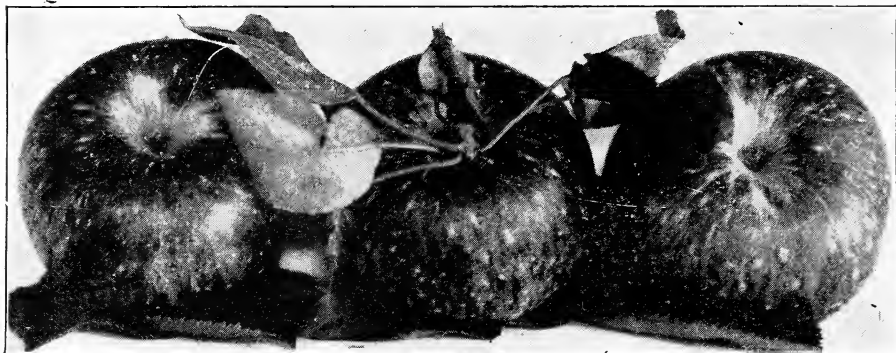
Fumigation—We have an up-to-date fumigating house and fumigate all stock with hydrocyanic acid gas. This insures all stock to be free from any living insect pest.

References—Newton County Bank and Citizen's Bank and any business house in Newton. Thirty-five years of efficient service and thousands of satisfied customers is our best reference.

NOTICE

Address all mail and make all remittances payable to

NEWTON NURSERIES, NEWTON, MISSISSIPPI



Red June Apples

Apples--King of Fruits

The varieties offered in this list have been selected from hundreds of different varieties tested on our own grounds during several years; the best varieties ripening in succession that are suited to the soil and climate of the Southern states. Apples succeed best on soils having a red clay subsoil. Dry basin soil is a good place for apple trees. Apples require a good strong soil and should be cultivated annually to keep down weeds and grass. If the soil is poor it should be fertilized with barnyard manure or straw and leaves from the forest, with acid phosphate and potash. No regular crop should be grown in an apple orchard, but a splendid plan is to sow cow peas broadcast after the middle of July.

Apple trees can be set out from November till last of March and should be planted from 18 to 25 feet apart, each way.

Early Harvest—Large, bright yellow, tender and juicy, and of the highest quality; indispensable, even in the smallest collection. Also known as Yellow May; the first to ripen, June 1 to 15.

Red June—Medium deep red, oblong, with splashes of yellow, juicy, tender and highly flavored. This is



Bill Arp Apple

an old and well-known variety which continues to be in great demand. Ripens from June 15 to July 1.

Early Red Margaret—Small to medium, rather flat; skin yellow, with dark red stripes, of high flavor, strong grower and desirable and ripens June 20 until July 20. This apple is more desirable than Red June and is fast taking its place.

Reagan—Medium to large, red striped, tender, juicy and sweet; immense bearer, one of the best eating apples known; tree a strong grower and young bearer; ripens during July and August, lasting six weeks. This apple is known over the state under many different local names, as Day, Clark, Boler and Jack.

Summer Queen—Large, oblong, green with red cheek; yellow, flesh fine flavored. One of the most desirable August apples. Should be in every collection.

Bonum—Large, dark red stripes on lighter ground; sub-acid, rich and delicious. Ripens last of August to September. This apple should be planted by everyone as it ripens when other fruits are gone.

September Red—Medium red, yellow flesh, fine quality, thrifty grower and a heavy bearer, ripening during

The apples offered are especially adapted to the climate of the Southern States.



Early Harvest Apple

September. This apple has been selected from 30 varieties as being the best of its season.

Yates—Small to medium, juicy, highly flavored and aromatic; good grower and immense bearer; an excellent dessert fruit and perhaps the most valuable cider apple. Ripens in October.

Bill Arp (Doolittle)—Large, red cheek, mostly covered with deep crimson and white dots; flesh yellow, tender and sweet, of the best quality; tree strong, upright grower. Ripens during September and through October.

This is decidedly the best late apple we have ever grown, and the demand for it continues to increase with each season.

Stayman's Wine-sap (a seedling of winesap) — Tree hardy, vigorous and spreading; abundant bearer, fruit dark, rich red, lightly striped, flesh firm, crisp and juicy. We find it a fine addition to our fall list of apples. Ripens in September and October.



Reagan Apple



Greensboro Peaches

Peaches of Quality

A sand loam or sandy hillsides or red clay soils are best suited to the peach, but will adapt itself to almost any soil if well drained. Plant one year trees, cut back to single stem or switch to 12, 14 or 36 inches as you prefer. A low headed tree is the best for the life of the tree and for fruit. Remove the soil from one to two inches deep around the tree in fall and examine for the borer; examine again in spring, then hill up the soil one foot high around the trees and remove again in fall. The apple borer is entirely different; they cut into the heart of the trees and live for two years. Look after them in fall and spring, running a small wire after them in their run.

JUNE BUDDED PEACH TREES

We are now growing June budded peach trees in large quantities, and can furnish any varieties listed. Set peach trees 16 to 20 ft. each way. Our peach trees are all budded on strong seedling stocks. We offer no seedling peach trees for sale.

Early Wonder—Medium white with red cheek; very juicy and tender, cling stone. The earliest of all to ripen; last of May. This is the same peach that is so extensively advertised by the Kittrell Plant Co., of North Carolina, as Neva Myss. A good early peach for market or for home use.

Mayflower—Medium; deep red; good quality; one of the earliest ripening last of May to June; almost identical with Early Wonder.

Greensboro—Large, white, red cheek; a fine and desirable fruit. Ripens middle of June.

Arp-Beauty—Large, yellow flesh, red cheeked; semi-cling; extra fine. Distinctive fine flavor. Very desirable and of unusual beauty, ripening last of June.



Carman Peaches

Early Elberta (Rex)—Large, yellow flesh with distinctive fine flavor very desirable and of unusual beauty ripening last of June.

Carmen—Large, white, bright red cheek, rich, melting, delicious flavor, a heavy bearer, ripening last of June. No orchard should be without this variety.

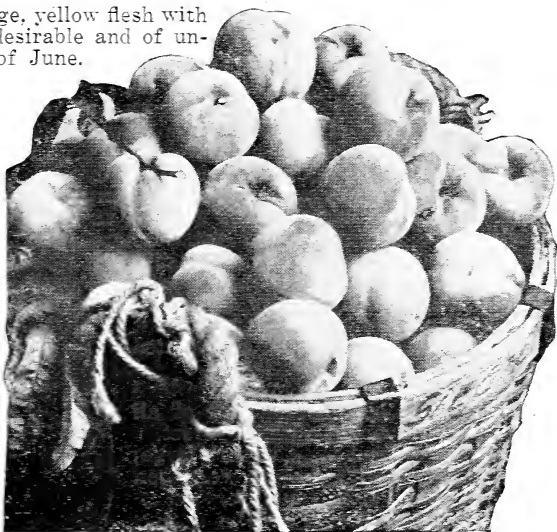
Hiley (Early Belle)—Large; white, with beautiful red cheek; flesh white; quality best. Prolific bearer. Ripens June 25 to July 5. The best shipping variety of its season, which makes it very valuable.

Belle of Georgia—Medium, skin white, with red cheeks; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. We consider it one of the best varieties for eating and canning. The tree is a rapid grower and comes into bearing at an early age. Ripens middle of July; freestone.

Dugger's Golden—Large, yellow, cling-stone, with red cheek; one of the most beautiful. This has been our best canning peach for years. Ripens middle of July.

General Lee—Large, yellowish-white, mottled and washed with carmine; flesh creamy white, red at the stone, very melting, juicy and excellent; clingstone. Ripens July 1 to 20.

Thurber—Medium, white with light crimson mottlings; flesh juicy, vinous



Early Elberta Peaches

and of delicate aroma; texture exceedingly fine; freestone. Ripens July 1 to 15.

Elberta—Very large; skin golden where exposed to the sun, fairly striped with red; flesh yellow, very fine grain, juicy rich, sweet and splendid flavor. Ripens July 15.

J. H. Hale—Size, large; flesh yellow, freestone. Ripens a few days before Elberta. After fruiting this peach for two seasons, we find that it is not very successful with us.

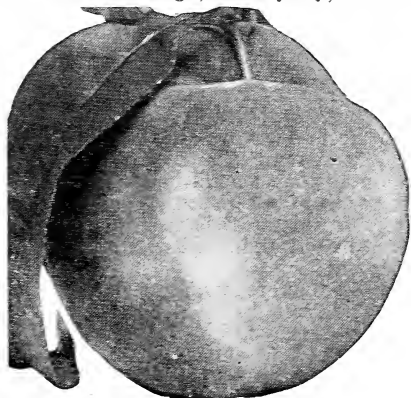
Gilbert—Large, oblong, white freestone, has red cheek. Ripening last of July till August 1. A very desirable late peach.

September—Large, yellow, red cheek, clingstone. A peach of the finest quality. This peach ripens here in this climate last of July. It should be included in every order.

Hudson's October—Large, oblong, white, with pale red cheek; almost identical with Stinson's October. A more reliable and better fruit.

The dates of ripening are given for central Mississippi. They ripen earlier south and later north.

The above varieties are the best of over 20 years selection.



Bell of Georgia Peach

Selected Pears

Pears succeed best on strong clay soils or moist basins where there are only a few trees grown; in or near the yard is well suited to them. They require rich soils. It is best not to cultivate, but keep the soil covered with coarse manure, straw and leaves, to keep down weeds and grass. Set out 25 to 30 feet each way or in single rows 18 to 20 feet apart.

After testing many kinds, we offer only the following; they are worth all others combined. The northern and foreign varieties are almost a total failure here. We have failed as yet to get a satisfactory early pear, after testing many kinds.

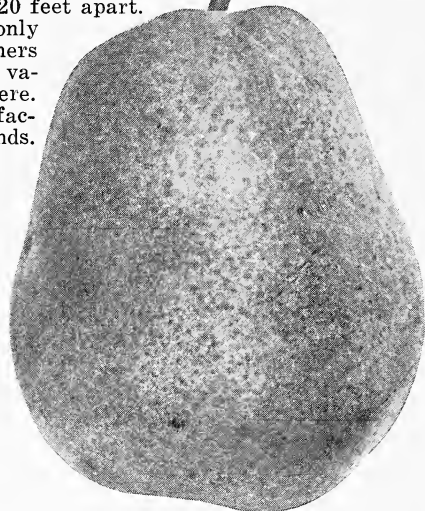
The only remedy known for blight is to cut off the blighted limbs about one foot below where it is blighted and burn the cut off parts.

Leconte—Large, yellow, tender and melting. The best eating pear of all the others, ripening during August.

Kieffer—Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with bright vermilion cheeks; flesh brittle and very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good; tree very vigorous and prolific; begins to bear when four years old. Matures from September to October. The best of all varieties for canning and preserves.

Chinese Sand—Large, yellow, fine for cooking and preserving. Tree has never been known to blight. Buds out very early but rarely fails to bear a crop of fruit. These pears are being extensively planted in the south and especially the lower south and near the coast. Ripens in October.

This pear is sold by some nurserymen as Pineapple pear. This is no



Pineapple Sand Pear

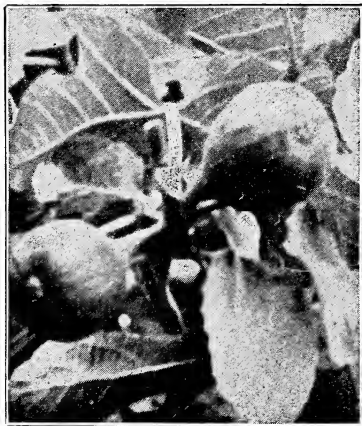
new variety. We have been growing this variety for thirty-five years. Many nurserymen makes lots of money boosting and blowing old varieties under new names. We grow and sell large quantities of this variety as it is absolutely blight proof.

FIGS

No fruit is more valuable than the fig. They come into bearing very early. They can be planted closely, 10 to 12 feet apart. The fig is a heavy feeder and requires rich, well fertilized soils. They should be planted on the high soils or near buildings to protect them from freezing and being winter killed. When young fig trees are set out during winter they should be protected by wrapping with straw or something to keep them from freezing. It is best to bury the entire tree in soil and plant about the middle of March.

Lemon—Large, yellow, lemon colored, a fine desirable fruit.

Celestial—Medium, brown, sweet; the most delicious of all and the hardest, will stand more freezing than other varieties; the best for preserves and canning. The business fig of the South.



Celestial Figs

Dependable Plums

No fruit succeeds better than plums. The Japan type is especially fine and desirable; trees thrifty and rapid growers, bearing at two and three years. They succeed on any soil suited to the peach. Set out 16 to 20 feet each way. Examine for the borer same as peaches.

Our list of plums is small as we have eliminated all but the very best varieties. Everyone should have a few plum trees, six to one dozen being sufficient for a family.

They are the surest bearers of any stone fruits and succeed in back yards, or corners where cultivation is not possible.

Red June (Red Nigate)—Medium to large; deep vermilion red; with handsome bloom; very showy; flesh light lemon yellow; slightly sub-acid; half cling; pit small; a vigorous, upright, spreading tree. Ripens June 1 to 15.

Abundance—Large, round, slightly oblong, sometimes verging to heart-shaped; skin yellow, overspread with bright red and purplish bloom; flesh yellow, and of good flavor; cling. Fruit an exceptionally good keeper. Tree vig-



Abundance Plums, One of the Best



Excelsior Plums

orous and productive. Ripens June 15 to July 10. One of the best for home use or market. This is among plums what the Keiffer is among pears; the very best.

Wild Goose—Large, somewhat oblong; bright vermilion red, juicy, sweet, good quality; cling. Ripens middle of June. A very showy and fine fruit, prolific bearer. One of the best of the Chickasaw type of plums.

Excelsior—Large; red; tender and juicy. The most sure bearer of any plum known; ripening middle to last of June.

Terrell—This is probably a seedling of Excelsior. The tree is a strong, healthy grower, very similar in character of growth to Excelsior and also like Excelsior in that it is a heavy annual bearer. The fruit is of a large size, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, nearly round, ripening middle of July.



Pecan Nut Trees

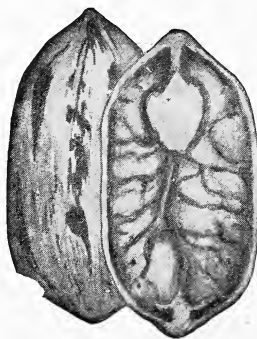
The Popular Pecan

The pecan is fast becoming the most popular of all nut bearing trees. A first class pecan tree one year old from graft, 3 to 4 feet, on roots 3 to 4 years old when carefully planted, fertilized and cultivated, will begin bearing from 4 to 6 years. Pecans succeed on many kinds of soil, especially on rich bottom or basin soils that are dry. They will not grow on wet soils.

They can be successfully grown on hills and hill-sides and many other places around homes and barnyards where no other tree can be profitably grown. In planting trees for shade I would suggest the pecan; since they make an attractive shade and are at the same time the most profitable of all trees.

Stuart—Very large marked with dark color, shell medium thickness, flavor rich and sweet; nuts averaging 40 to 60 per pound. One of the earliest and heaviest bearers. No one will make a mistake in planting largely of this variety as it succeeds on the different soils, especially on the clay soils of the northern portion of the cotton belt.

Success—Size large, oblong, tapering to the apex. Color reddish brown, purplish markings, shell thin, Cracking quality



good, partitions thin; kernel large, full, plump, yellow; flavor sweet; quality very good. The tree is a good grower. A fine variety. Success usually is one of the latest to start growth in spring.

The two varieties named are considered the best of all pecans. They have been recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture as being immune to scab and other diseases to which most varieties are susceptible.

Mulberries

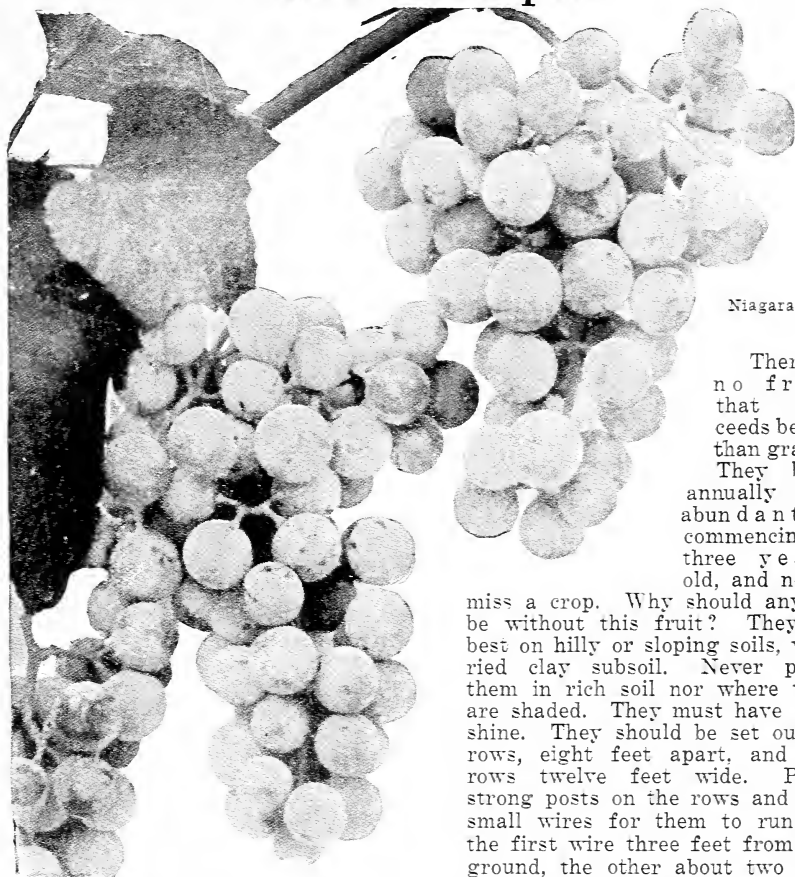
They succeed on almost any kind of soil, but require strong, well cultivated and heavily manured land to be profitable. They bear at 2 to 4 years old. Set 30 to 40 feet each way.

A few mulberry trees should be planted on every farm for poultry and hogs. They make a quick grow-

ing shade tree around the barn. Set out 40 feet each way, 27 trees for one acre.

Hick's Everbearing—Large, black, ripening from May 1 to August, lasting 3 to 4 months; fine for hogs and poultry.

Choice Grapes



Niagara

There is no fruit that succeeds better than grapes. They bear annually and abundantly, commencing at three years old, and never

miss a crop. Why should anyone be without this fruit? They do best on hilly or sloping soils, with ried clay subsoil. Never plant them in rich soil nor where they are shaded. They must have sunshine. They should be set out in rows, eight feet apart, and the rows twelve feet wide. Place strong posts on the rows and two small wires for them to run on, the first wire three feet from the ground, the other about two feet

above. Prune one-third to one-half of the old wood in February.

Moore's Early—Medium, black, sweet and tender. The earliest of all to ripen. Vines of dwarf growth, should be manured a little heavier than other varieties owing to the slow growth of vines.

Wyoming Red—Medium red, a rich and delicious, almost equal to Delaware; the vines are of slow growth.

Concord—Bunches and berries very large, blue-black, with bloom; skin thick and cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good; very prolific and vigorous grower. One of the

most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation.

Niagara—Bunch and berry large; is greenish-yellow in color; flesh sweet and of good quality. Its remarkable size and fine appearance, together with its good shipping qualities and earliness have given it much popularity as a market variety, vigorous and prolific. One of the best market varieties.

Brighton—Large, bright red, very sweet and delicious; a strong grower, succeeds well; should be in every collection.

Ive's Seedling—Bunches large, compact, often shouldered; berries medium, oblong, dark purple, and when fully ripe quite black; flesh

sweet, juicy and makes an excellent red wine; strong grower.

The above grapes all ripen from July 1 to August 1.

Bullace or Muscadine Type of Grapes

This is a type of grape peculiar to the south. They succeed on many kinds of soils. Set out 40 feet apart. Train them to a strong stake for one or two years. Keep all side branches rubbed off the main vine during the spring so as to grow only one or two vines five or six feet, then train over arbor constructed of durable material. They should be well fertilized and should never be trimmed.

Scuppernong—Bunches composed of eight or ten large berries, bronze color when fully ripe; flesh pulpy and

sweet, with peculiar, agreeable musky flavor; quality excellent, August. All scuppernong vines should have the James or some male variety planted near them to polonize the bloom; as the scuppernong is more or less barren when grown alone.

James—Large, black, sweet and of the best quality. Begins bearing at two or three years, ripens during the entire month of September. The best of scuppernong types. Should be in every collection. The James is a fine variety to polonize the scuppernong.

Strawberries



Lady Thompson Strawberries

Strawberries grow well on the stiff flat pine lands of the South or upon any good garden soil. New ground soil of one years cultivation grows them well. Strawberries must be kept well cultivated all summer and until late fall, allowing no grass to grow among them. It is better to use commercial fertilizer than barnyard manure. Set in rows 4 feet wide and 12 to 18 inches in row. Everyone should grow a few strawberries as they furnish such delicious fruit when no other can be obtained.

Lady Thompson—Very large, best quality, ripens a long time during the season. The best strawberry of all for family use. Too tender for shipping long distances.

Klondyke—Very large, productive. A standard market berry. The best berry for shipping grown in the South.

About 8,000 plants to set one acre.

Shade Trees

Shade trees planted in grass sod or along road sides should have large holes, three or four feet, and filled with rich soil from cultivated lands. They should also be cultivated for several feet around for several years to insure a good, healthy growth. Where soil is very poor should be kept manured until satisfactory growth is made.

Carolina Poplars—A rapid growing shade tree, largely planted as street and avenue trees, where shade is wanted in a few years. Very much like our native cottonwood, a very tall, slender growing tree; can be cut back and pruned to make better shade and lower head.

Lombardy Poplar—A tall, rapid growing tree; very hearty, resembles the Carolina Poplar only is taller and more upright. The Lombardy grows very tall and slender, makes a very attractive tree and beautiful shade. Very desirable for small yards.

Umbrella China—A low spreading tree making a large dense shade in 3 or 4 years. Succeeds almost everywhere where a large dense shade is wanted. The most desirable of all shade trees.



Lombardy Poplar

Magnolia (Southern Magnolia)—The large broad leaved evergreen of our swamps, the most ornamental of all broad leaved evergreen trees. Grows from medium to large with large, thick, glossy leaves.

Customers MUST BE SATISFIED. If your trees are unsatisfactory when received, return them **PROMPTLY IN GOOD CONDITION**, and your money will be refunded. This policy of "Customers must be satisfied" assures you of receiving only high class stock and it is our aim to give full value. Send your order early while stocks are complete.



Hedge Plants

How to Make a Privet Hedge

Prepare the ground by plowing or spading to the proper width and depth. Open the trench 12 inches wide by 15 inches deep. Apply to this a liberal amount of well rotted stable manure and if this is not available bone meal or some high-grade fertilizer. Mix the manure or fertilizer thoroughly with the soil. Set the plants in a straight line in the trench one foot apart. Set the plants about one inch deeper than they originally stood in the nursery row. Firm the earth well about the roots level off, and then cut the plant back to within 4 inches of the ground. In the spring after the plants have made a growth of 6 to 8 inches, cut off one-half of this growth, both sides and top, and proceed in a like manner with each succeeding growth until your hedge has reached the desired height and width.

Amoor River Privet—The true variety. This far surpasses any other evergreen privet. It does well in many sections of the north and east. For the South it is far superior to the California Privet, which loses its leaves during the winter whereas the Amoor River Privet retains its bright colored foliage during the entire year. The Amoor River Privet is without doubt the most popular evergreen hedge plant of the day. It is of rapid growth, adapts itself to almost any soil not too arid or extremely wet. If properly treated a hedge may be secured in two years after planting.

NOTE—Hedge plants will be trimmed ready for planting unless I am instructed otherwise.

We have an immense stock of hedge and can supply orders for thousand lots.



Amoor River Privet



Spirea Van Houtte

Ornamental Shrubs

Cape Jessamines—An evergreen shrub with bright, glossy leaves, covered with white blossoms, of a very pleasant fragrance during June, and also blooms in September. A noted shrub of the southern gardens.

Abelia Grandiflora (Rupestris)—One of the most satisfactory broad-leaved dwarf shrubs. Graceful, drooping stems and branches are covered with dark, glossy leaves, in the winter assuming a metallic screen. Produces an immense quality of tubular-shaped white flowers about an inch long, which are borne in clusters from the last of May until frost.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora—Produces in July immense panicles of pure white flowers which last for several weeks; a most valuable shrub. A large bed of this plant makes a most striking appearance. This shrub should be grown in rich ground and cut back severely during winter. It will then produce magnificent flower-heads.

CREPE MYRTLE

Dwarf Crimson—A new variety especially desirable for planting against buildings along with evergreen shrubbery or planting in shrubbery groups. Large compact flower clusters. Grows in compact bush form; profuse bloomer, dark crimson flowers.

SPIREA

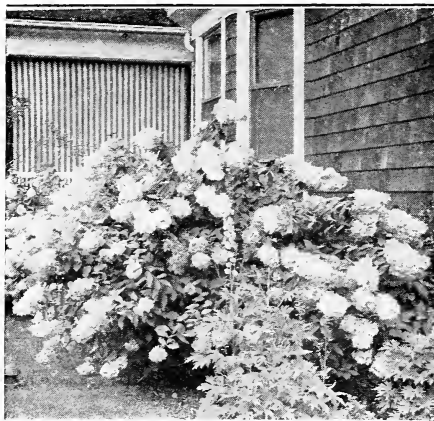
Van Houtte—A graceful shrub, produces a profusion of white flowers during March.

Anthony Waterer—A crimson flowering shrub; continues to bloom during the entire season.

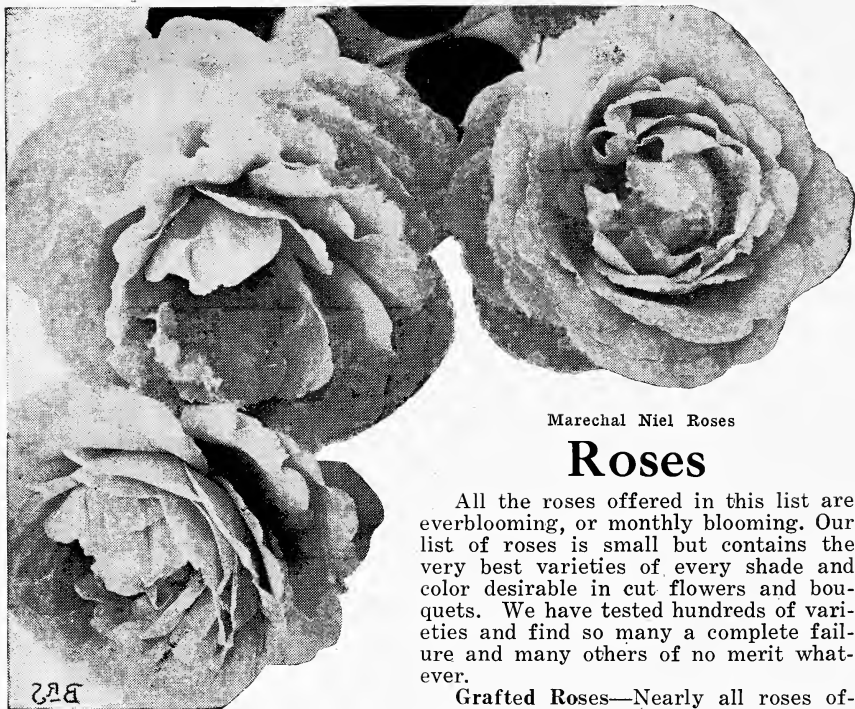
ARBORVITAE

Biota Aurea Nana (Dwarf Golden)—The most popular Biota grown. Fine plants of dwarf habit; attains height of 6 to 8 feet. Compact and bushy; rich, golden tipped foliage. Always beautiful, from the little plant until it attains full size.

Rosedale—Of compact, rounded, symmetrical form, with very dense head. The foliage is dark, bluish green and very handsome. All sizes.



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora



Marechal Niel Roses

Roses

All the roses offered in this list are everblooming, or monthly blooming. Our list of roses is small but contains the very best varieties of every shade and color desirable in cut flowers and bouquets. We have tested hundreds of varieties and find so many a complete failure and many others of no merit whatever.

Grafted Roses—Nearly all roses offered are grafted on strong growing roots, as our best roses are weak growers, and when grafted their blooms are much more abundant, richer in color and bloom well the first season.

Grafted or budded roses should be watched to see that they do not send up sprouts from the roots below where they are grafted as the sprouts or suckers are different from the rose buds and should be cut off under the soil as soon as found, as they will outgrow the graft buds. Our prices on grafted roses are as low as first-class stock can be grown. They are far superior to the weak roses from greenhouses on their own roots. All roses when set out should be cut back near the ground.

Marechal Niel (N. Climber)—Perhaps the most famous and most widely known Rose grown in the South. The flowers are a wonderful shade of clear deep yellow. It needs no further description.

Reine Marie Henriette (T., Climber)—Holds its place as the finest red climber that we know. The buds are cherry-red, large, and pointed, and the large, open flowers are no less beautiful. A fine growing sort often sold as Red Marechal Niel.

Climbing Kaiserin—Pure white long pointed buds. A fine monthly bloomer, one of the most beautiful white roses we grow, inclined to revert back to bush form in some soils.



Reine Marie Henriette

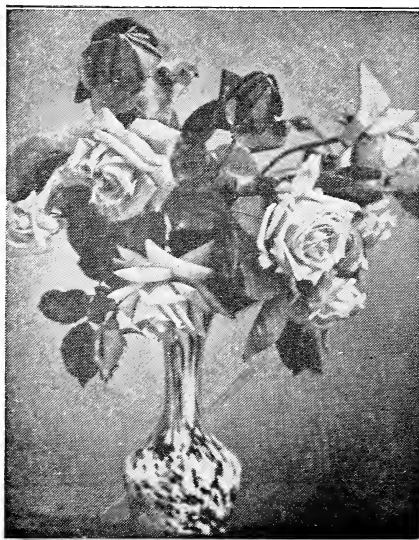
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. (T., Bush)—A free and regular bloomer from early spring to late fall. The flowers are pure white, of great substance, and are produced on long stems. The buds of this rose are the same as climbing Kaiserin. Bush very dwarf.

Safrano (T., Bush)—This is a strong-growing Rose producing salmon-colored buds of exquisite shape and semi-double flowers. It is a profuse bloomer. A very old Rose, but always a favorite.

Papa Gontier (T., Bush)—The buds are a deep carmine, but as the flowers open they are shaded with rose. It is one of the freest blooming Roses—the first to appear in spring and the last in autumn. Very popular.

Paul Neyron (H. P., Bush)—Largest flowering Rose of its color in our list. It is a beautiful shade of dark rose-pink. The flowers are produced on long stems. It is often mistaken for American Beauty.

Pink Maman Cochet (T., Bush)—Commonly known as Maman Cochet, but we have added the word "pink"



Pink Maman Cochet Roses

to separate it from the white form. Beautiful pointed buds of great substance, borne on long stems. It is a wonderful shade of pink. One of the best for cut-flowers.

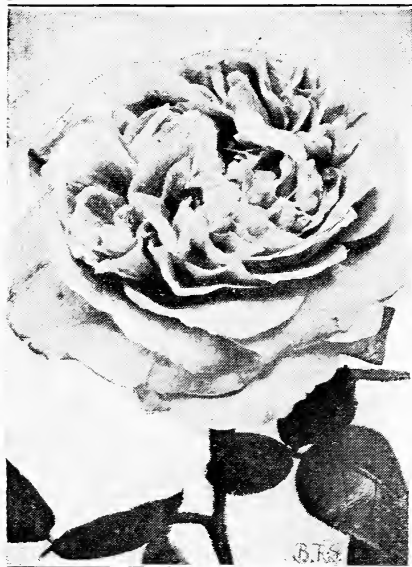
Baby Rambler (Bush)—A dwarf variety producing continuously throughout its growing season clusters of small pink Roses. Color is a beautiful shade of pink.

Bon Silene (T., Bush)—A very free-flowering pink Rose. The flowers are colored in different shades of pink with deeper pink veining on the petals.

Mme. Lambard (T., Bush) A strong-growing pink Rose. The shade varies from clear light pink to a deeper tint, darker on the outside of the petals than on the inside. This Rose with a little care in pruning can be grown in tree form.

Louis Philippe (Bush)—Sometimes called the "Florida Rose." A strong, healthy grower and produces a wealth of dark red flowers. As a hedge Rose, or for growing in a border of shrubs, it has no superior.

American Beauty—Rich red passing to crimson, very delicately veined and shaded and surpassingly frag-



Paul Neyron Rose

rant. A great green house rose, not very successfully grown out of doors.

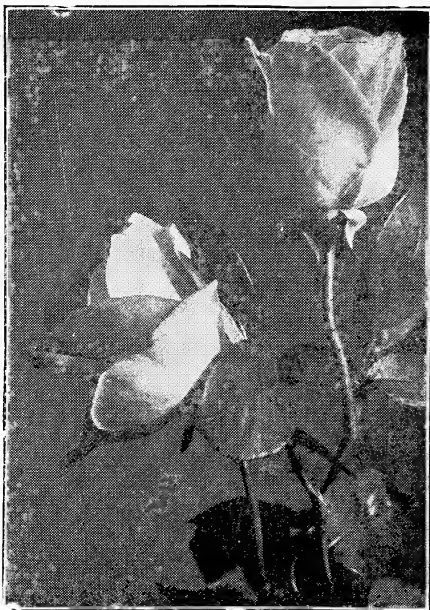
Radiance (T., Bush)—The buds are rather rounded, the flower cup-shaped, a beautiful shade of soft carmine-pink, deeper on the outside than on the inside of the petals. Flowers very large, sweet. Rose-scented, on long stems. As a cut-flower it has no superior. A strong-growing variety.

Red Radiance (T., Bush)—Flowers of the same exquisite form, the same sweet perfume as Radiance, but in color a deep, rich red which does not readily fade. The stems are long, making it very valuable for cut-flowers.

Sunburst—Deep yellow; a very fine rose of rich beauty, makes small bush.

How to Spray Roses for Mildew

Black spots appear at rather irregular dark areas on the leaves. These turn yellow and drop off. Powdery mildew is a white powdery growth which appears on the young leaves and shoots. If it can be had, the best spray is potassium sulphide, 1 ounce to 3 gallons of water. If this is not



Radiance Roses

to be had, use bordeaux mixture or one of the prepared bordeaux compounds. Spray at intervals of a week or ten days until the black spots disappear.



King Humbert

Cannas

They grow rapidly and respond liberally to food and water. Being gross feeders, beds should be thoroughly manured to obtain best results. They also require a great deal of water. Ground should be thoroughly soaked during periods of drought.

We offer only two of the most choice varieties.

King Humbert—5 feet. Bronze foliage. Brilliant orange-scarlet.

Ostrich Plume—5 feet. Green foliage. Golden yellow, spotted with red.

We make a specialty of growing many small trees for Parcel Post shipment. This is a mighty good way to obtain a good orchard at a minimum cost. We ship more trees this way than any other nursery in the state.

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

Never be discouraged with failures—they are sure stepping stones to success. Never find fault with plants when congenial quarters are not provided for their welfare. Proper soil conditions, food, moisture, cultivation and care are some of the necessary things which always bring results.

When is the Best Time to Set Out Fruit Trees?—This is a question often asked. We have set trees of every kind from November 1 to April, and find by experience that there is no special time or date to set out trees. Setting out no deeper than they grow in the nursery, with good care and attention afterwards, is the cause of success.

Transplanting—Trees are frequently ruined by bad management after they fall into the hands of the customer. The roots should not be exposed to the sun and wind. If by accident they should be exposed, they should be soaked in water or buried in moist soil until revived. Should they be frozen do not unpack them, but bury the entire box or bundle until thawed. If you are too busy to set them out as soon as received, cut the branches apart and cover the roots with earth well moistened until planting time. But it is better to drop everything else and plant them at once. It is better to dig the holes and prepare fertilizer before going after the trees, as it hastens the planting. Holes should be dug 2 to 3 feet in diameter and 18 inches deep; the larger the better. Fill them with rich top soil, with a shovelful of rotted manure well mixed with the soil. Cut off all bruised or long roots to within 6 inches of the tap root, with a smooth slope cut from the bottom of the root. Spread out the roots in their natural position; never leave them crooked. Fill the loose soil with the fingers between the roots, then tramp well around the tree. Do not plant any nursery stock only the same depth it grew in the nursery. If the soil is dry, always use water when set out; never set out in mud and water if possible to avoid it.

Pruning Trees—All new set trees should be pruned in the spring when sap starts, so that the tops will correspond with what has been cut from the roots. Neglecting this often causes the loss of immense quantities of trees. Side branches should be cut back to within 6 inches of the trunk. One-year trees should be cut off three three or four feet from the ground, so as to form low heads, which will protect the trunk from the hot sun.

Cultivation—All new set out trees, vines and every kind of shrub or roses should be well cultivated. Allowing the weeds and grass to grow around young stock checks its growth and often kills the trees. If you will do your part you will have but little complaint to make or blame the nurseryman.

Blight—For pear and apple the only remedy is to cut off the affected parts a few inches below where they are affected and burn. Spraying does not check or stop blight.

Examine trees in November and March every year for borers, and take out when small, and before they have injured the tree. If you neglect this even one year the borer becomes full grown and has injured the tree.

Keep rabbits from gnawing the bark by painting the body with blood in the fall, or in the absence of blood, wrap them with paper and broom sage two feet high.

For Insect Pest diseases of any kind found on fruit, shade trees, shrubs, roses, vines, etc., write your state plant board, at the Agricultural College of your state, sending them specimens of any diseased fruit or branches cut from diseased trees for their inspection, as they have men who make this a study and keep in touch with all new diseases.

They can also furnish you with a spray calendar, telling you what to spray with, when to spray and how to spray.

This service is free to each and every one, as it is paid for from your state treasury.

INSECTICIDE FOR SPRAYING

For San Jose Scale—We recommend commercial lime-sulphur solution instead of the home-made mixture, which is rarely satisfactory. Dormant spraying should be done from November the 15th till about the middle of February before buds open, using 10 gallons of lime-sulphur to 40 gallons of water. Fifty gallons of this mixture should spray 40 to 50 average size trees. The cost of spraying each tree should not be more than 5 to 10 cents per season. While the fruit will likely be worth several dollars more per tree.

Lime-sulphur solution can be bought from the Grasselli Chemical Company, Brown Marx Building, Birmingham, Alabama, costing in 50-gallon barrels, 20c to 25c per gallon; in one-half barrels and 5-gallon cans it costs a little more.

Peach and Plum Curculio (Wormy Fruit)—Spray with three pounds of dry powdered arsenate of lead and three pounds of slacked lime to 50 gallons of water as follows: When first shucks are coming off and again after all shucks are off. Spray three weeks later with same strength of dry arsenate of lead combined with 8-8-50 self-boiled lime and sulphur.

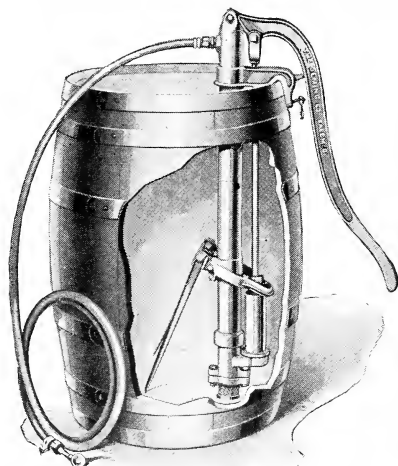
Brown Rot—Spray trees with 8-8-50 self-boiled lime and sulphur as follows: When all shucks are off, three to four weeks later and about a month before fruit ripens. (Early varieties usually require but three applications, late varieties four sprays.)

Self-Boiled Lime-Sulphur Mixture—

Stonelime (only)	10 pounds
Flowers of Sulphur.....	10 pounds
Water to make.....	50 gallons

Place lime and sulphur in barrel or kettle and add sufficient water to slake the lime. Stir thoroughly and if necessary to prevent mixture becoming sticky add more water. When lime is well slaked, dilute immediately, with cold water and strain through a fine screen. All sulphur should be worked through the strainer.

This mixture may be used on the peach in foliage and on other fruits, but do not dilute with hot water, or permit solution to stand before diluting.



The "Major" Barrel Sprayer, Fig. 832

THE "CENTURY" BARREL SPRAYER, Fig. 645—Probably the best known and most widely used barrel sprayer on the market. Is proof against corrosion, as all internal working parts are brass; is so substantially constructed as to be practically exempt from breakage; is easy to operate—in fact, is the best barrel pump that money can buy.

This sprayer will carry two hose and two nozzles, spraying two rows at one time, spraying from 100 to 200 trees per day, comes with any length hose wanted. Barrels are not furnished with sprayers, any good 50-gallon barrel will do. (See price list.) Shipped from Deming factory, Salem, Ohio. Shipping weight 80 pounds.



The "Century" Barrel Sprayer, Fig. 645

THE "AEROSPRA," Fig. 663—An exceptionally high grade sprayer. Costs more than ordinary sprayers and is worth it. Substantially built air pump has brass tube cylinder 2x12 inches. If plunger is removed from the cylinder, it can be replaced without interference with the crimped plunger leather by placing it in the recessed cap of tank until the cap is attached again ready for operation. Pump can be instantly removed for filling tank. Three and one-half gallon well riveted tank (7½x18 inches), made of galvanized sheet steel or sheet brass. Tested to 100 pounds pressure.

Equipment—Three feet of 3-8 inch hose and automatic brass strainer, wasteless spray nozzle. Shipping weight, 20 pounds.

The above sprayers are made by the Deming Company, Salem, Ohio, and will be shipped direct to customers from factory.



"Aerospira," Fig. 663

Never buy a cheap spraying outfit, as it will not give good results and your time and labor will be lost. I would suggest that each neighborhood form a club and buy a good outfit. This enables each one to have the use of a good machine with little expense.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR SPRAYER

by taking each piece apart as soon as through spraying cleaning them in boiling water, then oiling thoroughly with heavy oil. Be sure to oil each piece again before using.

PRUNING KNIVES

Orchard pruning knives, curved blade or razor steel, wooden handle, strong and durable. A very convenient and useful tool to have on your place.